



## **AMP2A-4S and AMP2A-10S**

### **2U Stereo Audio Speaker Monitors**

with Four Selectable (AMP2A-4S) or Ten Selectable  
(AMP2A-10S) Analog Stereo Inputs on Phoenix,  
Selected Stereo Output on Two XLR, Dual  
20-Segment LED Level Meters and Phase Indication

Document P/N **821554** Rev-B

## **User Manual**

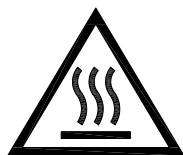
### **CONTENTS**

<b><u>Title and Contents</u></b> .....	1
Introduction .....	2
<b><u>Section 1: General Features and Specs</u></b> .....	3
Description and Features .....	4
Applications, Specifications, and Other Options .....	5
<b><u>Section 2: Operation</u></b> .....	7
Installation .....	9
Front Panel Features .....	10
Rear Panel Features .....	12
<b><u>Section 3: Technical Information</u></b> .....	15
General Technical Observations .....	16
Level Meter Settings and Specifications .....	17
LED Bargraph Driver PCB (919030) Description .....	18
Level Meter Bargraph "0" (Zero) Fine Adjustment .....	19
Level Meter Bargraph Peak LED Segment Adjustment .....	19
Input Select Analog Switch PCB (919013) Description .....	20
AMP2A-4S Interconnect Block Diagram .....	21
AMP2A-10S Interconnect Block Diagram .....	22

# Important Safety Instructions

- 1) Read these instructions.
- 2) Keep these instructions.
- 3) Heed all warnings.
- 4) Follow all instructions.
- 5) Do not use this apparatus near water.
- 6) Clean only with dry cloth.
- 7) Do not block any ventilation openings. Install in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- 8) Do not install near any heat source such as radiators, heat registers, stoves, or other apparatus (including amplifiers) that produce heat.
- 9) Do not defeat the safety purpose of the polarized or grounding-type plug. A polarized plug has two blades with one wider than the other. A grounding type plug has two blades and a third grounding prong. The wide blade or the third prong are provided for your safety. If the provided plug does not fit into your outlet, consult an electrician for replacement of the obsolete outlet.
- 10) Protect the power cord from being walked on or pinched, particularly at plugs convenience receptacles and the point where they exit from the apparatus.
- 11) Only use attachments/accessories specified by the manufacturer.
- 12) Use only with the cart stand, tripod, bracket, or table specified by the manufacturer, or sold with the apparatus. When a cart is used, use caution when moving the cart/apparatus combination to avoid injury from tip-over.
- 13) Unplug this apparatus during lightning storms or when unused for long periods of time.
- 14) Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel. Servicing is required when the apparatus has been damaged in any way, such as when power-supply cord or plug is damaged, liquid has been spilled or objects have fallen into the apparatus, the apparatus has been exposed to rain or moisture, does not operate normally, or has been dropped.
- 15) Do not expose this apparatus to rain or moisture.
- 16) The apparatus shall be connected to a mains socket outlet with a protective earthing connection.

## CAUTION!



In products featuring an audio amplifier and speakers, the surface at the side of the unit, where the audio amplifier heat sink is internally attached, may get very hot after extended operation. When operating the unit exercise caution when touching this surface and ensure that external materials which may be adversely affected by heat are not in contact with it. There is a Hot Surface label (see diagram) attached to the aforementioned surface of the product.

## Introduction

Congratulations on your selection of a Wohler Technologies product. We are confident it represents the best performance and value available, and we guarantee your satisfaction with it.

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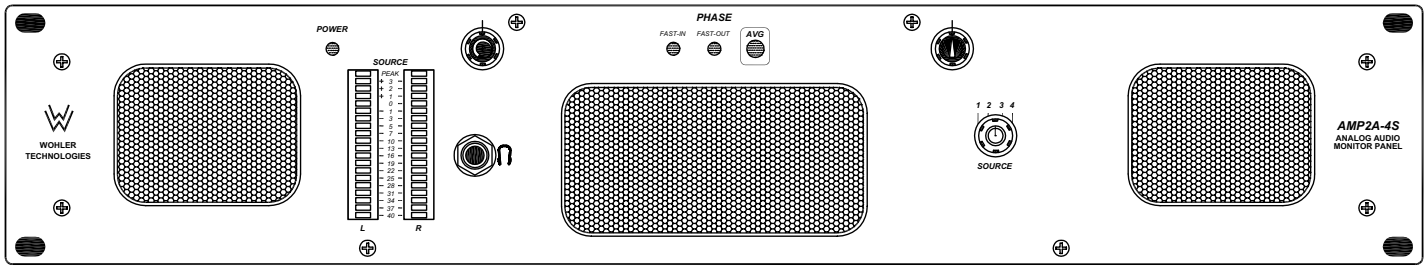
# Section 1

## **General Features and Specifications**

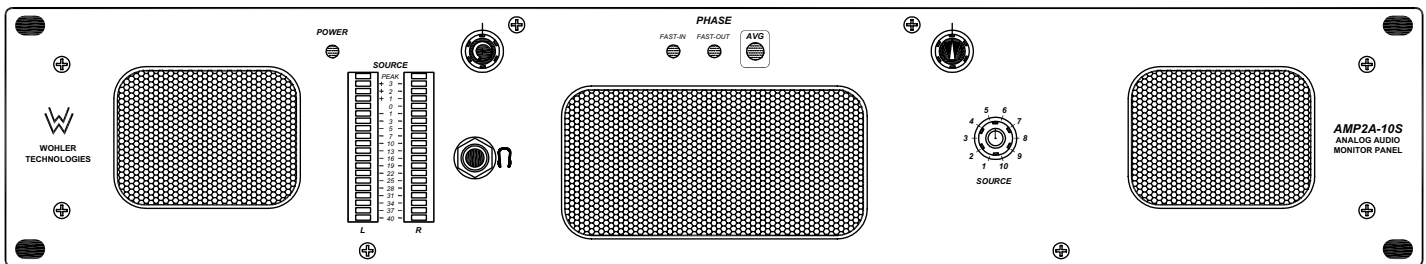
**Description  
Features  
Applications  
Specifications  
Other Options**



## AMP2A-4S and AMP2A-10S 2U Stereo Audio Speaker Monitors



AMP2A-4S Front Panel



AMP2A-10S Front Panel

### Description

The **AMP2A** series units are complete, exceptionally high quality stereo audio monitoring systems in compact, two rackspace cabinets. These models contain three audiophile-quality drivers and three power amplifiers; two amplifiers (and two speakers) that reproduce midrange and high frequency information in stereo, and a third amp/driver combination (and speaker) that handles summed Low Frequency (LF) information below the 500 Hz crossover point. The **AMP2A** series unique audio design has two important advantages. First, it provides optimally focused sound in an Ultra Near Field™ (1 to 3 feet) environment. This allows higher SPL for the operator while reducing overall ambient sound and adjacent bay crosstalk. Second, electronic rather than acoustic cancellation of bass frequencies provides positive audible detection of reversed polarity (“out of phase”) audio feeds. A unique LED display also visually shows “phase” (polarity) relationships of the signals selected for monitoring.

The **AMP2A-4S** and **AMP2A-10S** models are both audio monitors capable of monitoring two analog source channels (one selected pair) through the stereo speaker system while simultaneously visually monitoring both channels via two 20-segment tri-color LED bargraph level meters. Both models feature a rotary switch on the front panel to allow selection of one of four (**AMP2A-4S**) or one of ten (**AMP2A-10S**) analog stereo pair input sources for monitoring.

The rear panel for the **AMP2A-4S** model features *four* selectable stereo pairs of analog inputs on balanced Phoenix connectors. The rear panel for the **AMP2A-10S** model features *ten* selectable stereo pairs of analog inputs on balanced Phoenix connectors. Both models offer an analog output of the selected stereo source on two XLR connectors on the rear panel.

### Features

- AMP2A-4S model features *four* selectable stereo pairs of analog inputs on balanced Phoenix connectors
- AMP2A-10S model features *ten* selectable stereo pairs of analog inputs on balanced Phoenix connectors
- Both models offer front panel selection of the stereo pair input source to be monitored
- Two 20-segment LED bargraph display level meters
- Volume and balance controls
- Stereo phase indication LEDs
- Headphone output
- Power indication LED
- 98 dB SPL at two feet
- Only two rack spaces high
- Excellent high frequency response for positive detection of background whine and noise
- Audible indication of phase/polarity problems
- Thorough magnetic shielding for placement next to video monitors
- Numerous alternate control and input options
- Quick and easy installation: simply slide in the rack and connect audio and AC power

## Applications

The AMP2A-4S and AMP2A-10S are ideally suited for use in VTR bays, mobile production vehicles, teleconferencing installations, multimedia systems, satellite links and cable TV facilities, and on-air radio studios. Designed and manufactured in the U.S., both models are backed by a strong warranty and a satisfaction guaranteed return policy.

### General Specifications

<b>Analog Input Connectors:</b>	Phoenix Terminal Block (3-pin, male)
<b>Analog Input Impedance:</b>	40K $\Omega$ , balanced
<b>Peak Acoustic Out (@ 2 ft.):</b>	104 dB SPL
<b>Power Output, RMS Each Side (4<math>\Omega</math>):</b> <b>RMS Bass (4<math>\Omega</math>):</b>	14 W transient / 10 W continuous 35 W transient / 25 W continuous
<b>Frequency Response, Sixth Octave:</b>	80 Hz - 16 kHz $\pm$ 5 dB) (-10 dB @ 40 Hz, 20 kHz)
<b>Input Level for Maximum Output (Volume Full On):</b>	0 dBv balanced / -10 dB unbalanced
<b>Hum and Noise (analog):</b>	Better than -68 dB below full output
<b>Distortion, Electrical:</b>	Less than 0.15% at any level below input threshold
<b>Distortion, Acoustic:</b>	6% or less at worst case frequencies above 120 Hz, including cabinet resonance; typically less than 1.5%
<b>Input Overload:</b>	+26 dBv balanced
<b>Analog Out S/N:</b>	>90 dB
<b>Analog Out THD:</b>	<0.008%
<b>Magnetic Shielding:</b>	<0.8 Gauss any adjacent surface
<b>Power Consumption (Average Maximum):</b>	45 W
<b>AC Mains Input:</b>	100-240VAC, 50-60 Hz Universal

### Level Meter Specifications

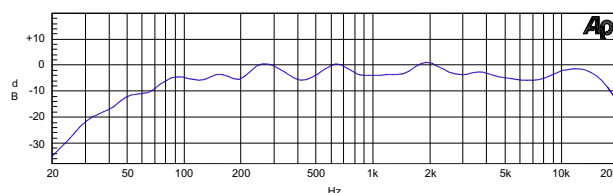
<b>Level Meter Type:</b>	20-Segment LED bargraph
<b>Meter Dynamics:</b>	VU or PPM, selectable
<b>Level Gain:</b>	-6, 0, +4, +8 dBu, selectable
<b>Dynamic Range:</b>	44 dB
<b>Midscale Resolution:</b>	1 dB
<b>Segment Colors:</b>	Tricolor (green, amber, red)
<b>Scale:</b>	+4 (peak) to -40 dB

**Note:** See page 17 for additional bargraph information..

### Physical Specifications

<b>Weight:</b>	18 lbs. (8.2 kg)
<b>Dimensions (HxWxD):</b>	3.5 x 19 x 12 inches (89 x 483 x 305 mm)

### Audio Response Curve



**Typical 1/6 Octave Audio Response Curve**

Units are designed to meet, at time of manufacture, all currently applicable product safety and EMC requirements, such as those of CE. 0 dBv ref. 0.775V RMS. Features and specifications subject to improvement without notice.

## Other Options

Wohler Technologies offers by far the broadest range of standard production audio monitor units. Custom combinations of connectors, controls and level meters are available by special order. Standard-production models or special order custom features for the AMP2A series (2U) units include the following functions (and combinations thereof):

- Transformer coupled analog inputs
- Separate channel volume controls
- Mono, mute, and mode switches
- Alternate level meter scales and color maps
- FULL output power DC operation
- External speaker capability
- Multiple input and output connector type choices

Other custom options are possible. Call your dealer or Wohler Technologies to discuss your specific needs.

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## Section 2

### **Operation**

**Installation**

**Front Panel Features**

**Rear Panel Features**

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## Installation

### Mounting

The unit should be mounted where convenient for operating persons, ideally at approximately ear level for best high frequency response and eye level for best visual observation of the level meters. Its superior magnetic shielding eliminates concerns about locating it adjacent to most types of CRT monitors, including even high-resolution color monitors.

**NOTE:** Be sure to set the level meter Input Level Gain Calibration and VU/PPM Display Mode DIP switch (accessed through the top cover) BEFORE installing the unit into an enclosed rack or console. See page 17 for setting information.

### Heat Dissipation

Heat dissipated by the speaker amps is conducted directly to the left side of the chassis; no special considerations for cooling are necessary as long as the ambient temperature inside the rack area does not exceed approximately 40°C (104°F).

### Sympathetic Vibration

Sympathetic vibration from other equipment (cables, etc.,) in the rack may be serious enough to interfere with the unit's sound quality out in the listening area. The use of thin card stock and/or felt or foam weather-stripping type materials between adjacent vibrating surfaces, or tying up loose cables, etc., may be required to stop vibrations external to the unit.

### Mechanical Bracing

Even though the unit is fairly heavy, the chassis is securely attached to the front panel at eight points along its surface, not just at the four corners of the chassis ears. This feature will reduce or eliminate rear bracing requirements in many mobile/portable applications. The weight of internal components is distributed fairly evenly around the unit.

### Audio Connections

Connection of the audio feeds is straightforward. Please refer to the system interconnect block diagrams on pages 21 and 22 for clarification of the general signal paths into and out of the AMP2A-4S and AMP2A-10S units.

Analog inputs via the 3-pin male Phoenix connectors are configured for 40K  $\Omega$  balanced connections.

### Electrical Interference

Care should be exercised to avoid mismatched cable types and other similar causes of undesired reflections in RF signal systems. If severe enough, such reflections can result in undesirable electrical interference in the audio signals.

As with any audio equipment, maximum immunity from electrical interference requires the use of shielded cable; however, satisfactory results can sometimes be obtained without it. The internal circuitry common is connected to the chassis.

### AC Power

The unit's AC mains connection is via a standard IEC inlet, with safety ground connected directly to the unit's chassis. The universal AC input (100-240VAC, 50/60Hz) switching power supply is a self-resetting sealed type, with automatic over-voltage and over-current shutdown. There is no user-replaceable fuse in either the primary or secondary circuit.

## Front Panel Features

Please refer to Figure-2a on the following page to familiarize yourself with the front panel features of the AMP2A-4S and AMP2A-10S units. The following sections describe these features and are referenced, by number, to Figure-2a.

### 1 Speakers

The AMP2A series internal speaker system is comprised of two mid-range tweeter speakers (left and right) and one woofer speaker (center). The two side channel speakers reproduce, in stereo, only the mid and high frequencies.

### 2 Power Indication LED

This LED glows green to indicate the AMP2A series unit is connected to mains power and an operation voltage is present.

### 3 Audio Level Meter LED Bargraph Displays (1-2)

Audio levels for the selected 2-channel source are visually displayed via these two 20-segment, tri-color LED bargraph meters. Dynamic range for these meters is 44 dB and they are able to display signal levels using either PPM or VU standards.

**Input Level Gain Calibration** and **VU/PPM Display Mode** for each of the two meter bargraphs is user selectable via two DIP switch modules accessible through the top cover of the unit (see page 17 for DIP switch settings).

Contact the factory for additional information concerning meter scales and ballistics.

### 4 Volume Control Pot

This controls the loudness of the audio reproduced by the internal speakers or connected headphone. Clock-wise rotation of this control increases the loudness of the monitored audio.

### 5 Headphone Jack

Select the headphone audio sources as you would for the internal speakers. When you plug in headphones, the speakers will mute. This jack accepts a standard 1/4" phone type stereo plug.

### 6 Phase Indication LEDs

These three LEDs offer instant verification of phase (polarity) conditions in the pair of channels selected for monitoring in the Left/Right channel speakers. There are three LEDs; the two smaller LEDs labeled "**FAST-IN**" and "**FAST-OUT**" show instantaneous phase relationships in the signal, while the larger LED, labeled "**AVG**", will indicate the *average* phase condition. The small "**FAST-IN**" LED glows (or blinks) GREEN when signals are *in-phase*. The small "**FAST-OUT**" LED glows (or blinks) AMBER for *out-of-phase* signals. The larger "**AVG**" LED indicates the *average* phase condition by glowing GREEN for *in-phase* conditions, or RED for *out-of-phase* conditions. In general, it is sufficient to regard the "**AVG**" LED (average phase condition) as adequate for proper phase monitoring. While it is normal for stereo signals to contain some intermittent instantaneous out-of-phase and in-phase conditions (small LEDs), a steady red glow of the larger LED almost always indicates an out-of-phase alarm condition.

### 7 Balance Control Pot

This control pans the volume balance between the left and right speakers.

### 8 Source Select Switch

On the **AMP2A-4S** model, this 4-position rotary switch selects one of *four* stereo pair inputs for monitoring through the speakers (or headphones) and level meters. The numbers on this switch correspond to the numbers silkscreened above the **Analog Input Connectors** on the rear panel (Item C, page 12).

On the **AMP2A-10S** model, this 10-position rotary switch selects one of *ten* stereo pair inputs for monitoring through the speakers (or headphones) and level meters. The numbers on this switch correspond to the numbers silkscreened above the **Analog Input Connectors** on the rear panel (Item C, page 12).

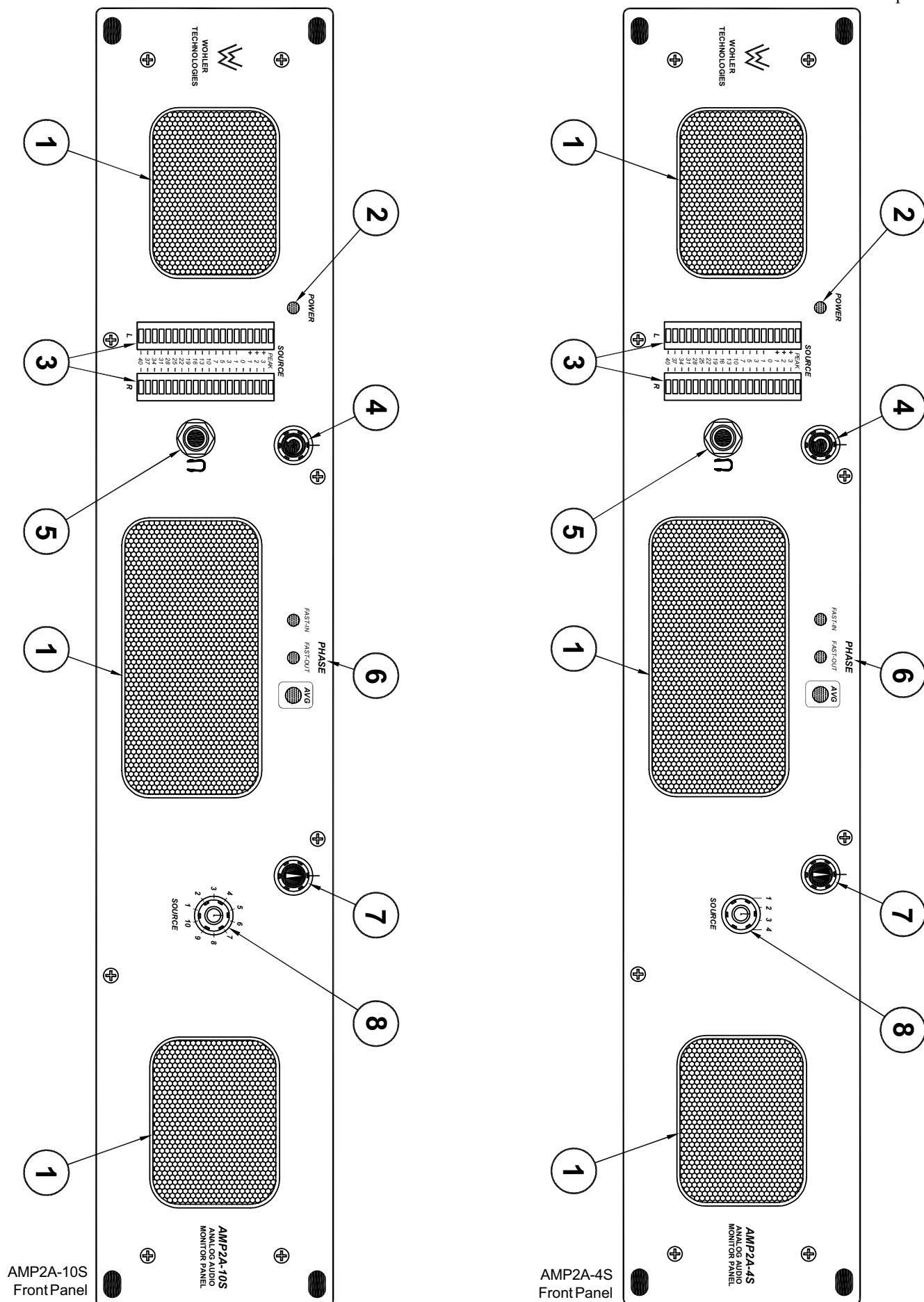


Figure-2a: Front Panel Features

## Rear Panel Features

Please refer to Figure-2b on the following page to familiarize yourself with the rear panel features of the AMP2A-4S and AMP2A-10S units. The following sections describe these features and are referenced, by letter, to Figure-2b.

### A Power Connector

Attach a standard IEC-320 power cord between this connector and mains power (100 - 250VAC, 50/60 Hz). The front panel **Power Indication LED** (Item 2, page 10) will glow GREEN to indicate operating voltages are present.

### B Analog Input Connectors - Balanced Phoenix (AMP2A-4S)

These 3-pin male Phoenix connectors (**INPUTS, CHANNEL A (LEFT) and CHANNEL B (RIGHT)**) accept standard analog audio signals and are configured for balanced 40K  $\Omega$  connections. The two banks of inputs are comprised of four connectors each for a total of eight inputs (four stereo pairs). Stereo pair numbers silk-screened above the connectors correspond to the numbers available for selection by the **Source Select Switch** on the front panel (Item 8, page 10).

Connector pinout information is silk-screened just above each input connector.

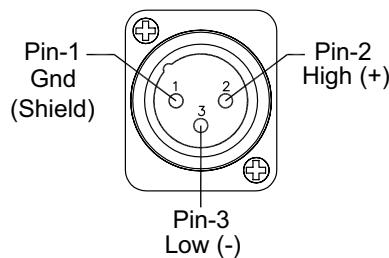
### C Analog Input Connectors - Balanced Phoenix (AMP2A-10S)

These 3-pin male Phoenix connectors (**INPUTS, CHANNEL A (LEFT) and CHANNEL B (RIGHT)**) accept standard analog audio signals and are configured for balanced 40K  $\Omega$  connections. The two banks of inputs are comprised of ten connectors each for a total of twenty inputs (ten stereo pairs). Stereo pair numbers silkscreened above the connectors correspond to the numbers available for selection by the **Source Select Switch** on the front panel (Item 8, page 10).

Connector pinout information is silk-screened between the two banks of input connectors.

### D Selected Output Connectors

These two 3-pin male XLR connectors are analog outputs of the **Analog Input Connectors** (Item B or C) as selected by the **Source Select Switch** on the front panel (Item 8, page 10). The left connector outputs the left channel (channel A) and the right outputs the right channel (channel B). Both connectors are configured for low impedance connections and the output signals are not affected by the volume/balance controls or headphone mute. For XLR connector pinout information see the diagram below.



**Male XLR Pinout**

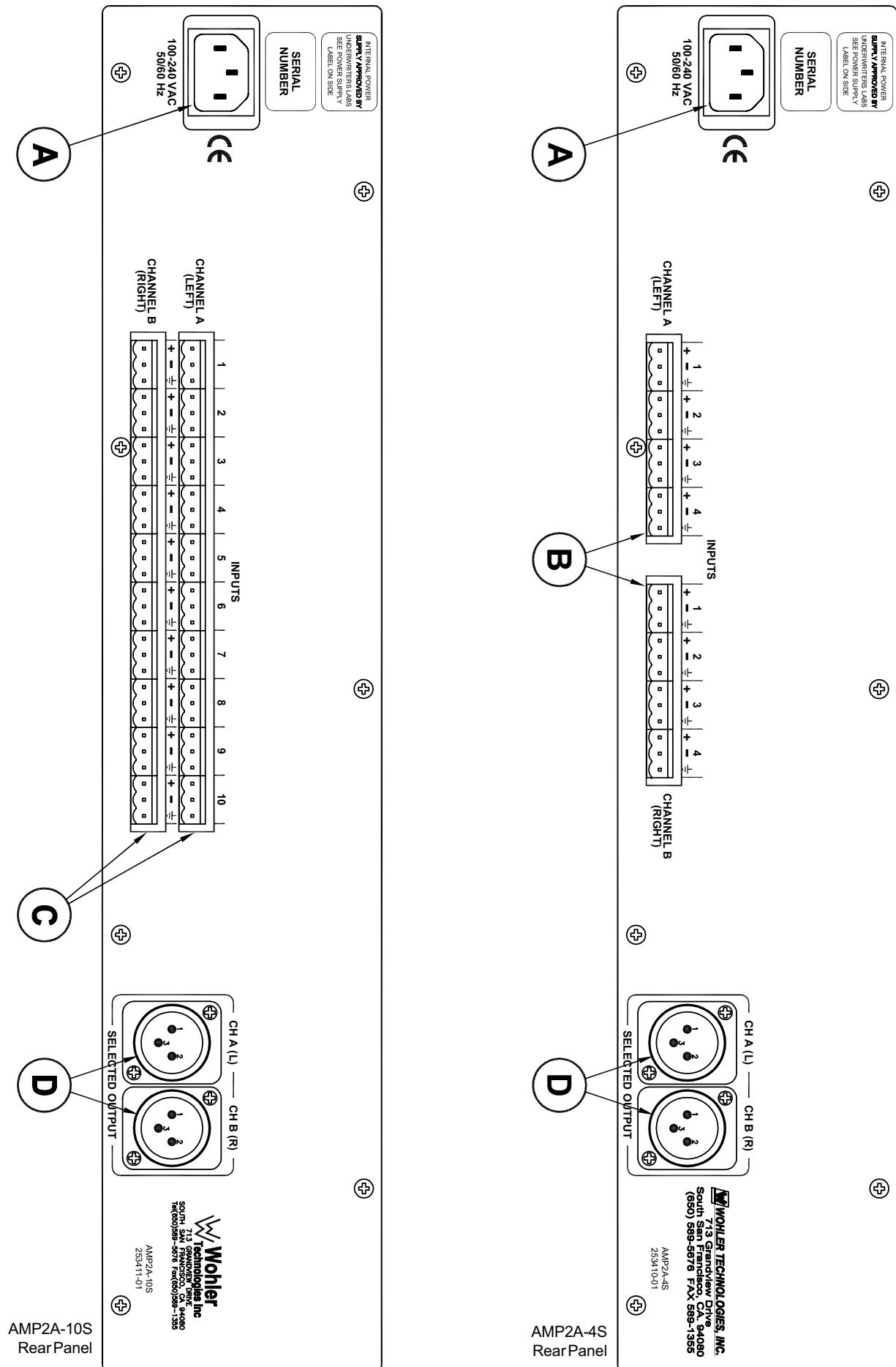


Figure-2b: Rear Panel Features



## Section 3

### Technical Information

- General Technical Observations
- Level Meter Settings and Specifications
- LED Bargraph Driver PCB (919030) Description
- Level Meter Bargraph "0" (Zero) Level Fine Adjustment
- Level Meter Bargraph Peak LED Segment Adjustment
- Input Select Analog Switch PCB (919013) Description
- AMP2A-4S Interconnect Block Diagram
- AMP2A-10S Interconnect Block Diagram

## General Technical Observations

### General Mechanical Observations

Elimination of cabinet and component sympathetic vibrations (resonances) requires considerable attention to mechanical details. Because of this, and the physical constraints of the speaker's acoustic enclosures, even minor changes to any of the mechanical details of the unit can seriously impair its acoustic performance. This especially applies to the speaker baffles. If mechanical work on the unit is necessary, be sure to make adequate notes to permit accurate reassembly.

Unfortunately, the unusual and wholly proprietary method of magnetic shielding is usually degraded slightly by any disassembly of the unit, except removal of the rear panel. Almost any maintenance or repair will require removal of the cover. If an immediately adjacent video monitor shows magnetic interference after reassembly of the unit, it must be returned to the factory to restore the shielding completely.

### General Audio Circuitry Observations

The AMP2A series units may use one of two possible Audio Amplifier PC boards; the 919100-2 or the 919164. Both amplifier circuits offer the same specifications and performance. Improvements of the 919164 over the older 919100-2 have to do primarily with manufacturability. The following descriptions are applicable to both amplifier designs.

Since a single-sided power supply is used, all amplifier sections are "biased" with a 1/2 supply reference, so all opamp signal terminals on the main board should have a DC level of +12V, +/-0.7V. Signal inputs to the main audio board from any of the input select circuits are via the balanced input stage, in lieu of the XLR analog inputs on the basic unit. Signal feed points for level meters and the phase indicator are immediately after the input stage, and before the volume control section. The signal pick-off for the headphones is after the volume and balance controls. Speaker muting is controlled by circuitry that senses connection of headphones to the jack.

The power amps are attached to an aluminum heatsink plate (which is also connected to the circuit common for these devices). The heatsink plate forms an operational module separate from the chassis, which allows access to the solder side of the circuit board while power is applied to the circuitry. To avoid thermal shutdown of the power amp(s), they should NOT be operated without their tabs being fastened to the heatsink plate.

Variations in the frequency response of different production runs of drivers sometimes requires minor adjustments in the equalization/crossover components in individual runs of units. Some of these components may have values slightly different than those indicated in the schematic, which are the nominal ones. If any of the drivers (speakers) are replaced, it may be helpful to change some of these components to achieve maximum flatness of response.

The operating threshold of the woofer limiter is critical to both satisfactory reproduction of musical transients and preventing damage to, or destruction of, the speaker itself. The side speaker output limiter circuits are similarly important, though not as critically adjusted.

The woofer power amps are arranged in a bridge configuration; care must be taken to avoid letting EITHER speaker terminal contact the chassis (common) OR THE GROUNDED LEAD OF ANY TEST EQUIPMENT so as not to short out the power amps. The side speaker outputs are single-ended, so these precautions are not necessary for them.



## Level Meter Settings and Specifications

### Level Meter DIP Switch Settings

Two DIP switch modules, accessed through holes in the top cover, allow the user to set the **VU/PPM Display Mode** and **Input Level Gain Calibration**. There are two DIP switch modules; one for *each* of the two meter bargraphs. There are four sections (1, 2, 3, 4) on each DIP switch module. The first two sections (1 and 2) are for setting the level meter **Input Level Gain Calibration** and the second two sections (3 and 4) are for setting the **VU/PPM Display Mode**.

### Input Level Gain Calibration Settings:

DIP switch sections 1 and 2 set the level meter **Input Level Gain Calibration**, which determines the level of the input signal that will result in a "0" reading on the meter bargraph. The factory setting is +4 dBu, but can be set for -6 dBu, 0 dBu, or +8 dBu by the user. See the diagram below for settings.

**Calibration Note:** Each bargraph segment will turn on at 0.5 dB before that segment's silk-screened scale indication. Example: When the gain calibration is set for +4 dBu, the zero indication on the level meter will light up at 3.5 dBu. Calibration is implemented in this way to effect a "rounding" function for more accurate indication of signal levels which occur BETWEEN the thresholds of any two bargraph segments.

### Bargraph Display Modes:

DIP switch sections 3 and 4 determine how levels are displayed (**PPM** or **VU** mode characteristics). The factory setting is **VU**. See the diagram below for settings.

AMP2A 20-Segment Bargraph Level Meter DIP Switch Settings (719030 PCB)							
Gain Calibration				Display Mode			
1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
-6 dBu	0 dBu	+4 dBu	+8 dBu	PPM	VU		

**Installation Note:** The two level meter **Input Level Gain Calibration** and **VU/PPM Display Mode** DIP switch modules are accessible through openings in the top cover of the unit. Any adjustments to the DIP switch modules should be performed *before* installing the unit into an enclosed rack.

## LED Bargraph Level Meter Specifications

Level meter type:	LED bargraph display
Segment quantity:	20
Meter display modes (DIP switch selectable):	VU <u>or</u> PPM
Level gain (DIP switch selectable):	-6, 0, +4, +8 dBu
Level meter scale:	+4 (peak) to -40 dB
Dynamic range:	44 dB
Midscale resolution:	1 dB
Bargraph Length:	2" (50.8 mm)
LED segment pitch:	0.1" (2.54 mm)

## LED Bargraph Driver PCB (919030) Description

### Input Stage and Level Calibration

The PPM-2 display driver PCB circuit (P/N 919030) provides a total of 44 dB of visual audio level indication via a 20-segment LED bargraph.

The main PCB's input buffer amps pass unbalanced signals through a DIP switch selectable attenuator pad on each 919030 meter driver PCB. A choice of four different reference levels, -6, 0, +4, and +8 dB for the 0 dB indication are available for selection by the user. A chart showing these input gain calibration settings can be found on page 17 and on a label on the top cover of the AMP2A unit.

Each of the differential outputs from the meter driver's input buffer drives a half-wave rectifier circuit, IC6a for positive input excursions and IC5b for negative ones. The outputs from the rectifier stages are combined and presented to two different filter circuits that generate both PPM (IC3B) and VU (IC4) characteristic signals.

### Display Mode (Meter Ballistics)

When DIP switch section 4 is open and 3 closed, the **PPM** signal drives the display circuitry. This signal is created by IC4B and associated circuitry. A positive signal from the rectifiers causes the opamp output to go high turning on Q1. This charges C10 through a reverse protection diode (D2) and a resistor (R18). When the signal level decreases, Q3 turns off and C10 discharges through R15 and R9.

Closing DIP switch section 4 and opening 3 allows the **VU** signal to drive the bargraph drivers. This signal is generated by IC3a and associated components configured as an active filter to provide the proper **VU** characteristic.

### Bargraph Driver

Two 10-segment bargraphs are stacked together (upper and lower) to create a 20-segment bargraph display. The signal (**PPM** or **VU**) directly drives the LM3916, which drives the upper bargraph display. IC4a provides an additional 16 dB of gain to the lower bargraph display driver (LM3915). D1 provides the reference supply to all opamps and both LM391x display drivers. The LED drive current (brightness) is about 10x the current taken from pin 7. Pins 6 and 4 are the top and bottom connections to the reference dividers inside the display drivers. The voltage across R1, P1, R2, and DP1 is the reference against which the rectifier output applied to pin 5 is compared. Refer to National Semiconductor Linear data books for a detailed discussion of the LM3915 and 3916 bargraph display drivers.

The driver PCB connects the LEDs in each bargraph in two SERIES strings (one SERIES for the upper bargraph, and another for the lower bargraph). The anode of the LED corresponding to the LOWEST input level in each string (-10 or -40) is connected to V+, with the other nine LEDs (eight LEDs in the upper bargraph) following; the outputs of the 3915/16 are connected to the node between each LED. Only ONE output of the 3915/16 is active (LOW) at any one time ("dot" mode), so if the LED string is "broken" (open) at any point, the bargraph in that half of the display (only) will go OFF whenever the input level is AT OR ABOVE the level corresponding to the break! IC5A is configured as a comparator, nominally set at 6 dB above "0" to drive the topmost segment of the upper bargraph display as a peak indicator.

### Bargraph Driver Adjustment Settings

The **Meter Zero "0" Level** adjustment sets the meter to show a zero level for a particular input level calibration and is set by adjusting **P1** on the 919030 PCB. The Factory setting sets the "0" level for an input level gain of +4 dBu (see page 17 for setting the Input Level Gain Calibration). To zero the meter for other input level gain selections, see page 19 for instructions.

The **Peak Segment Threshold** adjustment sets the meter to show a peak indication on the meter for a selected input level and is set by **P2** on the 919030 PCB. Factory setting for **Peak Segment Threshold** is 9.5 dBu. To set this threshold for other input levels, see page 19 for instructions.

**Calibration Note:** Each bargraph segment will turn on at 0.5 dB before that segment's silk-screened scale indication. Example: When the gain calibration is set for +4 dBu, the zero indication on the level meter will light up at 3.5 dBu. Calibration is implemented in this way to effect a "rounding" function for more accurate indication of signal levels which occur BETWEEN the thresholds of any two bargraph segments.

## Level Meter Bargraph "0" (Zero) Fine Adjustment

### 1) Removal of the Top Cover

Remove the top cover screws (2 along upper front panel, 2 per each side, 3 along upper rear panel, 1 center top). The 919030 PCBs (2 each) are vertically mounted to chassis bottom just behind the front panel mounted LED bargraph displays; one for each bargraph.

### 2) Adjustment Pot Locations and Functions

Locate **P1** on the 919030 bargraph driver PCB(s) you wish to adjust. The **P1** trimpot faces upward from the PCB edge. Of the two trim pots visible (P1 and P2) it is the *closest* to the front panel as mounted to the chassis. See the 919030 PCB layout on page 26 for location of **P1**.

### 3) "0" Fine Adjustment Setup

To the the input of the bargraph you wish to adjust, connect an analog audio signal of an amplitude of approximately 1 kHz of the amplitude desired to give a "0" indication on the bargraph.

### 4) Fine Adjustment of the Bargraph "0" Level

Turning the **P1** pot clockwise *increases* the *displayed* level (sensitivity) of the associated bargraph meter. For example, to set the zero level at +7 dBu (rather than the factory default setting of +4 dBu), adjust the level Input Gain Calibration DIP switches (see page 17) for gain closest to that desired. Feed an analog audio signal of +7 dBu amplitude (see step 3) into the input on the rear panel, then turn the pots *counter*-clockwise as you visually monitor the associated bargraph meter on the front panel until the desired display setting ("0") is achieved for the increased input level. To zero the meters for a lower input level, you would turn the pots *clockwise* to increase the displayed level for any decreased input level.

## Level Meter Bargraph Peak LED Segment Adjustment

### 1) Removal of the Top Cover

Remove the top cover screws (2 along upper front panel, 2 per each side, 3 along upper rear panel, 1 center top). The 919030 PCBs (2 each) are vertically mounted to chassis bottom just behind the front panel mounted LED bargraph displays; one for each bargraph.

### 2) Adjustment Pot Locations and Functions

Locate **P2** on the 919030 bargraph driver PCB(s) you wish to adjust. The **P2** trimpot faces upward from the PCB edge. Of the two trim pots visible (P1 and P2) it is the *farthest* from the front panel as mounted to the chassis. See the 919030 PCB layout on page 26 for location of **P2**.

### 3) Peak LED Segment Setup

To the the input of the bargraph you wish to adjust, connect an analog audio signal of an amplitude of approximately 1 kHz of the amplitude desired to give a "Peak" indication on the bargraph (top segment).

### 4) Fine Adjustment of the Peak LED Segment

Turning the **P2** pot clockwise *increases* the *displayed* level (sensitivity) of the associated bargraph meter. For example, to set the Peak LED Segment level at +10.5 dBu (rather than the factory default setting of +9.5 dBu), feed an analog audio signal of +10.5 dBu amplitude (see step 3) into the input on the rear panel, then turn the **P2** pot *counter*-clockwise as you visually monitor the associated bargraph meter on the front panel until the desired display setting (top segment) is achieved for the increased input level. To "peak" the meters for a lower input level, you would turn the pots *clockwise* to increase the displayed level for any decreased input level.

## Input Select Analog Switch PCB (919013) Description

Input selection from multiple sources is accomplished via a ten channel analog switch circuit. Connection to each source is facilitated by installing a three position plug-in "Phoenix" style connector on the end of the source cable. The Phoenix connector has screw clamps for the ground and a balanced pair. The signal is coupled to the circuit through a capacitor and a 47.5K ohm resistor on each line in.

Selection of an input is made by pulling the control pins high on a 4053 analog switch. Inputs to the 4053 are normally connected to a neutral buss (circuit bias supply) until a switch pair is selected at which time the inputs are switched to the signal busses. The 4053 has three SPDT switches, so two ICs are required for every three input pairs. There are two signal summing busses for the balanced line. The signals are summed into inverting amplifiers and then summed into a differential amplifier, which then drives the audio monitor in which the board is installed. Balanced outputs are available from the inverting amps for audio routing purposes.

In monaural board versions, two balanced pairs of signal summing busses are joined into one balanced summing pair by solder bridging pads, and two opamps with their associated components are left off the board. In stereo versions, all opamps are installed along with enough 4053 switches to accommodate the desired number of inputs. The inputs can be independently selected in the case of mono sources or simultaneous pairs for stereo sources can be selected by installing jumpers at H3 (channel select pins). Selection from ten stereo sources is accomplished by stacking two ISS boards and jumpering their select lines together. One board can select from up to ten mono or five stereo inputs. Channel selection is normally done with a rotary switch mounted on the front panel of units with the ISS option installed. This switch can be remoted as an option.

Unusual input select configurations (L only, R only, phase invert, etc.), or simultaneous multiple input select, are available as additional options.

### Trouble-Shooting Tips

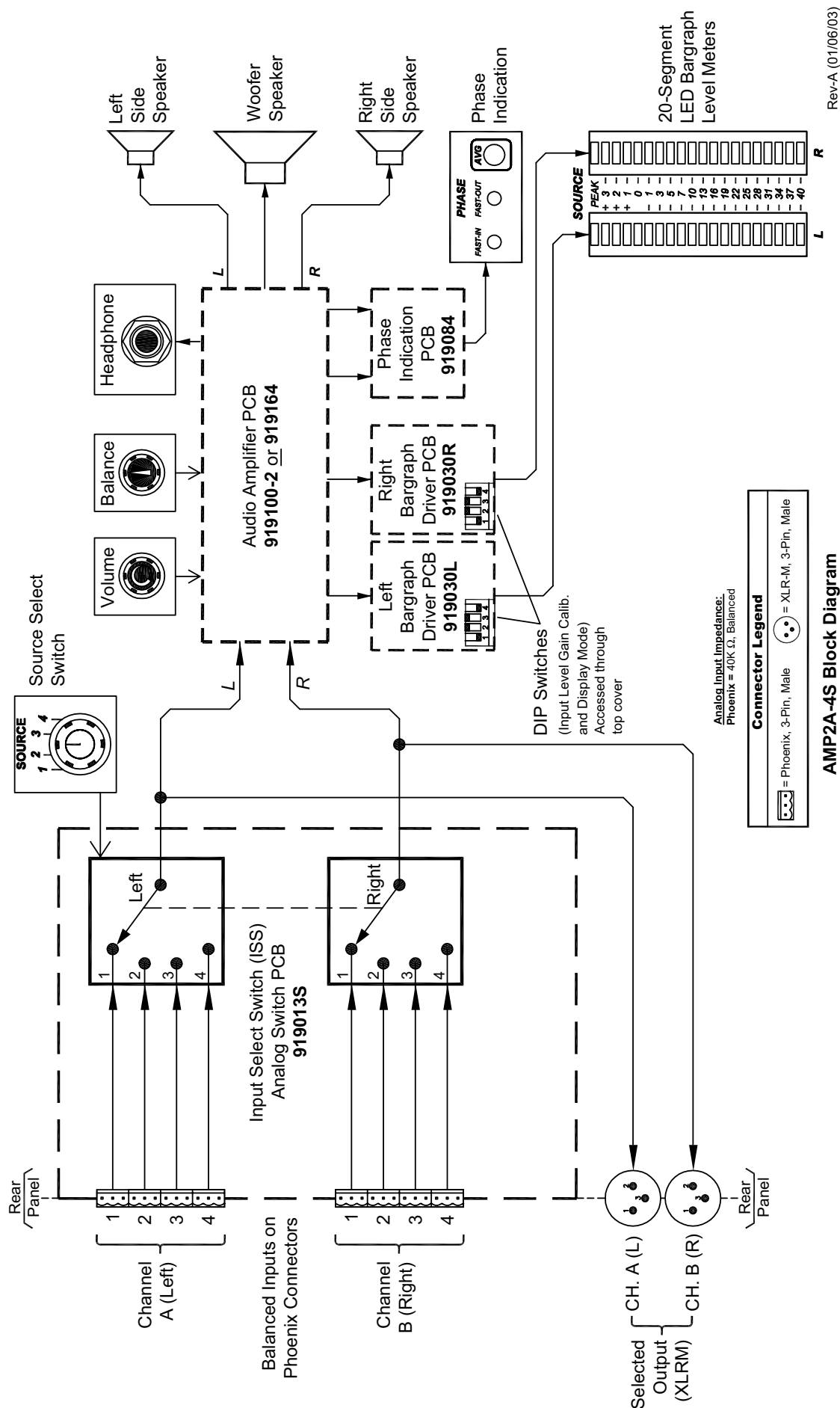
Since a single-sided 24V supply is used, all opamps are "biased" with a 1/2 supply reference. The CMOS devices are powered from a separate zener-regulated 15V source on each analog switch board. The analog switch elements are in series with an opamp summing junction, so they can handle very high input signal levels without any "breakthrough" effect. When not selected, each 4053 input is shunted to AC ground for improved off isolation. The inverting input of any opamp is sensitive to any stray capacitance to circuit common. Though the summing amp design includes stabilizing elements, care should be taken to avoid capacitive loading of the summing busses. They are jumpered between switchboards in some configurations. There is an "enable" bus connected to pin 6 of each 4053. It is available on H3 and H4, pin 12 (for bank switching or other special functions).

If it becomes necessary to disassemble a stacked audio switchboard assembly, insure that the upper board is positioned directly over the lower one when reassembling. Should it inadvertently be displaced toward either the front or rear, the power connections may become shorted.

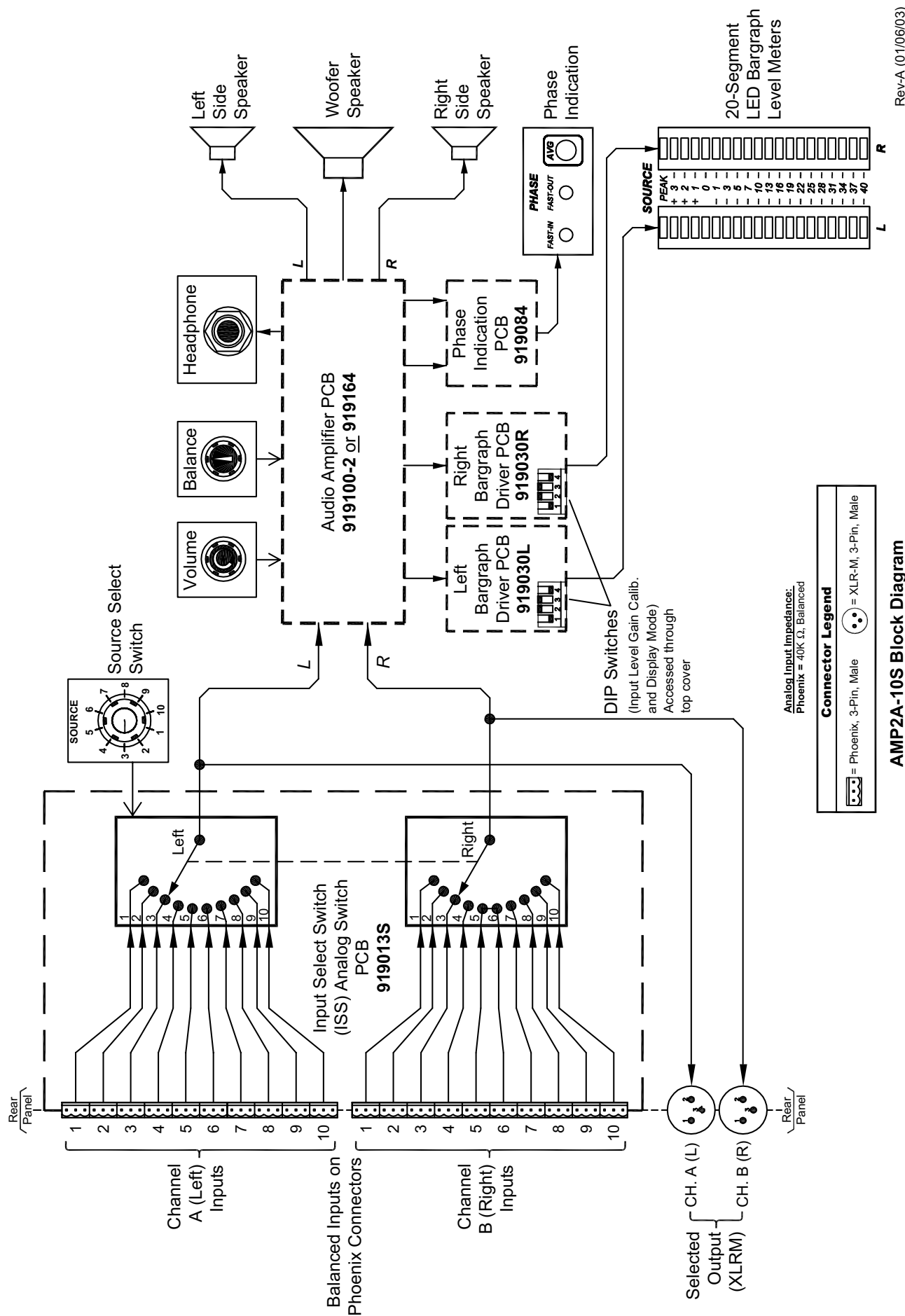
### 919013 PCB Specifications

<b>Input:</b>	Ten balanced
<b>Impedance:</b>	90K $\Omega$
<b>Maximum Input Level:</b>	+24 dBv
<b>Crosstalk:</b>	-65 dB
<b>Distortion:</b>	<0.05%
<b>Response:</b>	+/- 0.5 dB, 20 Hz - 20 kHz
<b>Output Gain:</b>	0 dB balanced, -10 dB unbalanced
<b>Maximum Output:</b>	+24 dBv
<b>Power:</b>	Less than 30 mA with a 24 volt supply

## AMP2A-4S Interconnect Block Diagram



## AMP2A-10S Interconnect Block Diagram



AMP2A-10S Block Diagram

**Notes:**



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